NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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Monday, March 10, 1862.

er Reading Matter on every page. -CLUBS POR THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TO SOLDIERS. A PAPER THAT EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE.

We have been induced to offer our daily paper to soldiers, who shall form olubs, at the following low rates :

1 copy, 4 months.....

per copy for four months. The names must always be a

Write the names distinctly, and give the company and the number of the regiment The papers will be mailed to one name or the names will be written separately, if de

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION MESSAGE.

This memorable document is at once recog nized by the whole country as the President's own act, not "tumpered with" (to use the langnage of a contemporary) by constitutional advisers, or by unconstitutional advisers, but Mr Lincoln's message, in Meas and in language from the beginning to the end of it.

Its reception in pro-slavery quarters shows that certain politicians, who have been committing themselves by hypocritical laudation of the President, during the past six months are deginning to be apprehensive that they have "caught a Tartar." They will have no doubt of it, if they live six months longer.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, as will bay been noticed, took the step, extreme and unu sual in the practice of the Senate, of interpoing a parliamentary objection to the introduc tion by Mr. Wilson of resolutions embodying Mr. Lincoln's policy. Mr. Saulsbury know well that that policy will at once create an emancipation party in Delaware, with which he will have to contest at home for politica

selves with the idea that the recommendation of certain measures for the consideration of those border States which have remained loy ally in the Union, is to be taken as a conclusio of the whole subject, and a commitment of the President against other measures elsewhere. There is no foundation for that view of the subject. The New York Tribune, for example has been urging, for many months, that Dela ware and Maryland should be offered a pecu niary compensation for their slave property but at the same time, and with equal persist ency, has urged that rebels in the rebel States should be deprived of their slaves without com pensation. It is plain that no inferences of any kind as to the views of the President in respect to slavery in the rebel States, can be drawn merely from his recommendations on that subject, in respect to loyal States. The two things are wholly distinct and different And the President's message leaves no occasio for inferences, being express and decided in its admonition to rebels, that their persistence in this war will certainly be followed by every measure judged to be most efficient to bring it to a conclusion. Those who do not know wha that means, will be little likely to be enlight ened by anybody's comments. Republicans are perfectly satisfied with it; and if other are, so much the better.

The great, transcendent fact is, that for th first time in two generations we have the recommendation from the presidential chair o the abolition of slavery, and of measures by Congress to invite and assist it. This crowns the political revolution of 1860, by carrying up to the highest plane indicated by new events It is no longer the non-extension of an odious institution into new Territories, which will sat tely the national ideas of which Mr. Lincoln is the chosen and honored exponent. The work of abolishing it where it now exists. always present among the " solicitudes " of the Father of his Country," is proclaimed and recommended anew by a successor who represents, in the chief executive office, a generation returning, after years of wandering, to the grand ideas of the founders of the Republic-Nor is it to this country alone that this immor tal message proclaims the end of a dreary night and the dawning of a glorious day. will be resonaded to the uttermost ends of the earth, as authoritative assurance of the fact that the great and free people of America are at last determined to shake off the stigms and erime and folly of chattel-slavery.

DESCRIPTION ON PAPER. - The rebel newspapara resolutions in Congress, and addresses of governors and generals, all indicate a determination to perish to the last man and in the last ditch, rather than submit to the hated "domina. tion of the North." This spirit would be formidable, if it was that of the rebel soldiery which does not seem to be the case. They have attacked nothing since the war began, except Lexington, where their cumerical superiority was six to one. In two or three instances out of twenty, they have defended themselves bravely, but nowhere with anything like the desperate courage with which the Spaniards defended Zaragosca. As a general rule, they run or surrender, and trequently, as admitted by themselves, under circumstances of great ignominy. It is only the other day that at Roanoke Island, with a force equal to that with which Gen. Jackson delended New Orleans, they yielded the strongest positions with a loss of only eleven killed. To all appearances as et, the desperation of which we hear so much is the desperation of leaders, not of the popular masses, or of the rank and life of the army.

ri Donelson does (ul) justice to the valor suited al trops. He says that although the distance by the suited briday. Feb. 18, they continued to fig. 4 as sainted every fach of fround. He says the bonsulation of the rebot general. to be too much demoralized and exhausted to relat further, and that the national army, with is advantage of a lodgment within the lines of the entrepohments, secured on Saturday even

Gen. Pillow's report is distigured by on glaring untruth, viz: that the total force of th parrison was only 12,000 men. The people o the South, we suppose, will not be permitted to know that we took upwards of 18,000 prise oners, after all the slaughter, and after the withdrawal of Floyd's force by steamboats, and of a considerable body of cavalry by

Concurrence.-The extraordinary success of the rebeis in evacuating Columbus without the lose of a man, provokes many criticisms upon th management of General Hallock. la order to give him the benefit of the defence made by his friends we copy the following account of bis the Board of arrangements to capture the rebel force, from

arraugements to capture the rebel force, from the Chicago Tribuse, a paper in his interest:

"Gen. Pope, in Missouri, left Commerce, but a few miles above Cairo, and marched his strong column to New Madrid, a point on the Missis-sippi river due east of Union City, on the Mis-souri side. A large force from Paducah, and withdrawn from the Cumberland, proceeded to Mayfield, and thence the advance directive westward upon Colombius. Nor was this all-for a third strong column of troops, flushed with victory on the Tennessee and Cumberland, seized, or were about to seize, Union City, cut-ting off retreat by railroad to Memphis. Thus it will be seen that the rebels were cooped like rats in a trap, and had they remained, could have been overhauled at leisure. They wisely withdrew."

If, la addition to these arrangements, a forganboats had been on the spot, the enemy retreat by the river, without great loss, would seem to have been impossible.

BURNING COTTON, &c. - An adjourned meeting of planters was holden at Richmond on the 28th of February, largely attended, and quite filling that favorite gathering-place, the African Courch. Resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, to burn all cotton and obsect likely to fall into the hands of the Yankees." and to indemnify the sufferers out of a particularly roomy and empty chest, known as the public chest of the Confederate States. The Richmond papers exult greatly over these resolutions. They say that if the South must fall, it will drag down the whole world and all civilization in its fall, not doubting that Christendom would forthwith relapse into the barbarism of the Middle Ages, if deprived of the cotton and tobacco grown by Southers

STRENGTH OF THE CONVEDERATES AT MANAS an. The following special dispatch from Vashington, dated March 6th, was published in he New York Tribane. We give it for what it e worth:

In worth:

The following statement of the strength and disposition of the rebel forces opposed to the Union army of the Potomac. I have the best reason for saying, was perfectly accurate our days ago. Changes have very probably occurred since, but the main facts must still correspond with the figures which I proceed to give you.

respond with the figures which I proceed to give you.

At Controville, which is now the strong point of the rebels, there are 55,000, infantry, 11,000 cavalry, and 120 pieces of camon, light and heavy. Behind the batteries along the Poto-mac there are from 12,000 to 15,000 men.

At Gum Spring, between Leesburg and Cen-treville, there are three regiments of infantry, with a somedron of cavalry.

with a squadron of cavalry.

At Leesburg there are three regiments of intantry, one battery, and four burdred cavalry.

At a point five miles south of Brentsulle, that is to say, some ten miles conth of Manas sas, there is one brigade of infantry of 3,500

These forces do not include any part Jackson's army, forming the rebel left wing

Mr. Vanderbilt's Refusal to take the

The following is a copy of the letter of Postnaster General Blair to the Post Office Committer of both Houses to regard to Mr. Vanderbilt's refusal to carry the mails to Aspin-

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1862. WASHINGTON, March 3, 1862.
GENTLEMEN: I have received formal notice from Cornelius Vanderbitt, controlling the steamship line to Aspinwall, that he will not take the South Pacific or any other mails after the 21st tostant. This is an attempt to occurre Congress to contract with bim on his own terms for carrying these mails. I called the attention of Congress to the coercive system exercised by the railroad companies upon the Government.

the railroad companies upon the Governm

of Googress to the coercive system exercised by the railroad companies upon the Government, in my annual report.

I trust suitable measures will be adopted to maintain the public interests in that behalf. But this steambout coercion requires immediate attention. Unless something is done at once, wast mercantile interests will be seriously affected. My own opinion is, that this and every other line of stramars leaving our ports should be required to take mails to their ports of destination upon such terms as are now or may be reafter be allowed by Congress, as the condition of clearance. It is not pretended that the compensation now given is not sufficient for the service rendered. No private persons pay them for any kind of transportation at the same rate paid by the Government for mail matter. We give all and more than we make out of it. And no persons are so much bene dited incidentally as the owners of the ships; for the bulk of the correspondence relates to the trade carried on by their vessels.

M. Blank, Postmaster General.

STORY OF BEAUREGARD'S SICKNESS .-- A gentle man, who was in Columbus, Kentucky, immedistely after the battle of Donelson, states that he conversed with Generals Chestham, Polk and Beauregard, and the story of his being dangerously ill is unfounded. He states. also, that Gen. Polk has not the confidence of a single man in the army, that he awears like a trooper, and that in case of a fight he would be the hest to be shot, and by file own soldiers. On the contrary, Pillow has the reputation of a man of great coolness and bravery.

The Memphis Appeal of the 28th of February contains several advectionments for recruits, to whom a bounty of \$60 each is offered. A telegram from New Orlerns states that gold in that city is in active demand at a premium of from 60 to 65 per cent.

FIGHT NEAR FAIRFAX.—We learn that askirman to recommodity of the content of the content

westy days from the the of the order, by C. Bishop, of New York city. The sixteen Helm, Assistant Manager Government Tele-graphs, who had the immediate charge of the work. Its completion at this opportu ment to bring the news of the splendid victory of the Monitor, and the disabling of the Merri mac, has saved the country from great auxiety

and expense.

The delay in completing the cable conhection has been owing entirely to the continue.

Blisur Wright, long distinguished by his anti-elavery seel, is now the Secretary of erts. Having occasion to describe the assets of the State Fire Insurance Company New Haven, he spoke of a part of them

follows:

"What was left we found consisted of \$138,100 of mortgages, nearly all not on city property, but on 24,000 acres of lead tying in the
mountainous wilderness of Northern New
York, of little other than historical value as
holding the body of that honored patriot whossoul is now marching on, and will triumph as
soon as the present war ceases to be waged
wrong and foremes."

GOTTSCHALE'S THIRD CONCERT. -- The thirt grand concert of the great plantst, Gorrsonala. at Willard's Hall, on Saturday evening, was like the previous ones, a perfect success size and character of the audience reflected equal credit upon the talent of the performe and the approviation of musical art by the cit ixens and frequenters of the national capital.

RAISING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE. We have the gratification to state that Gen. Hooker offi cially reports that all the enemy's batteries is front of his lines are entirely abandoned, and their guns spiked. Some of the guns of which we have taken possession appear to be valuable pieces. This virtually opens the Potomac and raises the se-called blockade of the Po

No Compnoment.-In the rebel Congress, lew days ago, a resolution was unan passed to entertain no peace propositions ex-cluding any portion of the soil of any of the Confederate States, and declaring that the wa e continued until the enemy be expelled entirely from the Confederacy. Peace men; and mpromisers, will please take notice.

New Maprin .- The rebel force at this point is not supposed to be a part of that which evacuated Columbus. Southeastern Missouri swarms with rebels, and, indeed, their power sion there has not, until recently, been diturbed, being covered by the rebel occupation of Columbus.

Our Present Danger. There is a danger, insidious indeed, but for that reason requiring to be guarded against with vigilant care. Whenever plans of pagifiwith vigitant care. Whenever plans of pacification and adjustment are proposed, we shall find an attempt to give to slavery new concessions and new guarantees. Plausible appeals will be made to the loyal States, not to pressible victory or to humiliste the vanquished, but to propitiate four misguided Southern brethren," and woo them back to loyalty and fraiernal union. Something of this kind has been attempted in the conduct of the war final. There we re persons who urged that our military officers should make it their prine duty to pursue, catch and restors the slaves of rebel minters, in order, forsooth, to demonstrate that this was not an abolition war. So whenever the day of peace and settlement comes, the loyal day of peace and settlement comes, the loyal people of the Union will be seked to fumble themselves before the rebellions stars themselves before the rebellions slave and offer it privileges, franchises and

tions which, with all its assurance, it did not claim before the revolt.

The end of the war will be the beginning of adroit diplemacy. The loyal States are too powerful for the seceding South to contend with in the field. But the latter are skillful ju contests of another sort. Whether in framing party platforms, or shaping measures of legislation to their sown purpose, they have alwaysbeen an overmatch for their slower and less cunning opponents. Add to this the advantage they possessed in having among curselves a considerable party, who value the Union indeed, and stand firmly by the Union. Their conception of both is that slavery is their sole end and object—that the Union is valuable, because without it there would be no rendition of slaves, and that the Constitution, by sleed of being designed to " secure the blessing of libor sizes, and share the constitution, it mend of being designed to "secure the blessing of liberty," was framed solely to insure the master against the possible loss of his sixes. In consonance with this theory, they would make any amendments which the interests of slavery might require.

amendments which the interests of slavery might require.

Now, we imagine, the American people have profited somewhat by the experience of the past year. They are not likely to rate so high the cenefits which the slave power has conferred upon them as to be willing to offer it more political strength and resources, to be employed in another rebellion. They will be apt to desire such a settlement as may assure those that this battle between slavery and freedom is not to be fought over again by their childeen.

A recent visitor to John Tyler's homestead at Hampton, Virginia, found it occupied by his late elaves:

"I could not count them; but there must have been over a bundred in the house—comfortable, tidy, and how happy. In one room I found four generations; in the corner of the spacious fire place sat the great grandmother, 'sams eyes, sans teeth, sams everything,' but just life enough to rock the great-granddougher she held in her arms, white the two intermediate generations were busy about the farming work. 'Tipeca-nos and Tyler, too.' What a history in twenty-one years! President, exile, dend among stran-gers; and the victims of his tyranny enjoying his goods, chattels, and estates."

March W. Hard Hard Hard Hard Hard S. The Stantings Atlantic and Federal mr, from Philadelphia, came into the Rose his morning. The Pendulum sunk while pas ing the light ship; all bands saved. down the commandant of the French Information received by her repre-at excitement at Norfolk. The hotels there are awaying with officers, stoutly the Gulf States, the Virginia troops bein

the duri States, the virginia traops being assent away.

The people dread the destruction of their city in asset flow actick.

A strong force is concentrating at Suffelk to check Burnaide, who is reported to have occupied winton in force, and to be moving on Suf

folk.

The recess give by the Pabes for how returning Col. Corooran is, that maps and drawings have been found on his person.

No further communication has been received as to the release of Federal prisoners at Right

mond.

The Richmond papers of to-day (Friday) contain no military news, except notices of the arrest of a number of Ution mest, principally Germans. Detectives broke into the room of the tierms, Turners, and found two Americas flags, with a miniting of the Goddess of Liberty on the wall with Union colors and shield, with a wind underneath, "Bats off." The painting and flags were maked and confiscated.

FROM CHARLESTOWN.

'vinO dem') 10'd READ, ANDREEDE

Seizing of Confederate Scrip.

Charlestonn, March 3. Gr., McClellar: To-day, a Mr. Carter, a member of Baylor a caval-ry, together with three valuable horses, car-riages, and other articles, were captured and turned over to the division quartermaster. A considerable amount of Conteserate agric was also satisf.

Private Whitney, of the Michigan cavalry, who was needed to be ready a right, died to day. Private with the provided on Friday night, died to day.

Cel. Brodbead, of the Michigan cavalry, has been appointed chief of cavalry for the distance.

During a visit to the residence of Col. Lewis

During a visit to the residence of Col. Lewis
Washington, have Hallstown your correspondent was informed that subsequent to the departure of the proprietor, in august last, the
Confederates paid a visit and appropriated a
large collection of the portraits of Gan. Washingtor and his family, being probably the only
collection of the kind extant.

It is to be regrested that, previous to the
order of Gan. Banks, rome wasten depredations
were committed as private property in this
vicinity; but it is probable that the perpetrators will be chiscine and severise jumished.

There has nothing of an important character
transpired to-day.

The Country Infested with Marander

Chicago, March 8.—A special dispatch to the Cairo Times says: Thirty cantion have already been found at Columbus, which were thrown away by the robes in evacuating the place. A detachment of the Second Illinois cavilsy returned from Bertrand to day, bringing several prisoners. They report the country still infested with roving bands of Jeff. Thompson's

Colonel Geary in Possession Leesburg. safted bool

CAPTURE OF FORTS JOHNSTON, BEAU REGARD, AND EVANS.

Lessburg, Vd., March 8, via Point of Rocks.
Col. Geary has taken Lessburg and driven Gou.
Hill with his whole command from the town
and surrounding forts. The stars and stripes
now wave over all.
Hill's army fell back towards Middleburg.
Lust night, Col. Geary left Loveltaville with his
command. marched through Wheatland and

Waterlord, taking prisoners at both places, and putting the acutered forces of the enemy to flight. Shortly after survise, this morning, he took possession of Port Johnston, which was seen research the officers. Fort Geary. Be then entered the town with flag flying and bay-one after.

The rubel troops, who had thought this one of their crastest struckhilds, could be discount.

of their greatest strongholds, could be discorned through a glass retreating. The command took many prisoners and stores, and are in possession of the bank, post office, and public buildings. possession of the bank, post office, and public buildings.

Forts Beauregard and Evans were also taken.

This brill and achievement, by a well timed

Forts Beauregard and Evans were and taken. This brill ant solstevement, by a well timed blow and skillful managuvring, is of vast importance. The command is well and in good spirits. A detachment of the First Michigan davalry did much service under Col. Ggary in

THOS. H. ELLIOTT, First Lieutenant Co. H.

The War in Arkansas. Rebel Accounts.

Sr. Louis, March 7.—The following intelli-gence is derived from a late copy of the Var Buren (Arkansas) Press: Siren (Atkansas) Press: Letters, have been required at Van Buren, rom Blobinond, stating the probability of the cansfer of General Stage, now in commund at lansacola, to the command of the Arkansas

remanded to the command of the Arkanan department.

Col. Sime's Texas regiment, which has been acting with Cooper's command in the Indian country, has arrived at Fort Smith.

A new artillers company is organizing at Little Rock.

The commandant at Fort Smith advertises for tweive gunamiths. He also offers to buy, good arms.

Gong Price is getting along peorly in raising the brigade of infentry which he called upon Western Arkansas to supply, and the recreiting officers say a draft is low itable.

The War on the Mississippi.

HEREBELS AT NEW MADRID INVESTED BY UNITED STATES FORCES.

St. Louis, March 7 .- A special disputch to the Democrate asys a gentleman who left General Pope's command yesterday, states that the rebels at New Madrid have between five and ten thousand men and four gunboats anohored off the town. It has been completely invested by our fures.

on thousands. It has been completely invested any our forces.

Some skirmishing has occurred, and several of our men have been killed by shells thrown from the rebel gunboats when we came within

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. ant Secretary of the Navy Pox.

TIMELY ARRIVAL OF THE MONITOR, THE NEW IRON-CLAD BATTERY.

Her Efficiency in the Action

THE REBEL MERRIMAC TOWE

We are without particulars as to he commencement of the mayal section of Saturday, having been disappointed in the reception of our telegraphic dispatches, but the fullowing efficial accounts are of stirring interest:

Formans Monson, March 9-6.45 p. m.

G. Whang, Scoretary of Mayy:

The Monitor arrived at 16 p. m. hast night, and went immediately to the protection of the Minnesota, lying aground just below Nowyold News. At 7 s. m. to day the Merrimac, nocempanied by two wooden steamers and several tings, attod out towards the Minnesota, and opened her the Monitor mot them at once, and opened her fire, when all the enemy's vessels retired, excepting the Merrimac. These two iron-clad vessels fought, part of the time touching each other, from 5 s. m. to neco. when the Merrimac rotired. Whether she is injured or Merrimac rotired. Whether she is injured

ot it is impossible to say.

Lieutenant J. L. Worden, who women the Monitor, handled her with great skill assisted by Chief Engineer Stimers. Lieutenant Worden was injured by the comer

but I trust not seriously.

The Minnewith Kept up a continuous fire, an is herself somewhat injured. She was moved considerably to day, and will probably be of

The Monitor is uninjured, and ready at an noment to repel another attack.

G. V. Pox. Aus't Sec'r. Fortress Monroe, March 9-6 p. m.-Maj. Go: oCLELLAN: Two hours after my telegraph dis-much to the Secretary of War last evening, the Monftor arrived. She immediately went to the assistance of the samework aground, and con-tinued so until, a few moremant since. Early this morning she was attacked by the Merri-mac, Jamestown, and Workstown. After a five hours contest, they were driven off, and the Merrimac in a sinking condition. She was to well by the Jamestown, Yorktown, and severa smaller boats, towards Norfolk—no doubt to the puspose, if possible, of getting her in the dry dook for repairs. The Minnessta is affected and being towed towards Fort Monroe. Joun E. Wool, Major Ganeral

News From Charlestown The Contrabands Coming In

Charlestown, Va., March 9.—Yesterday, for the first time since our arrical, country car-riages came into town, and the occupants held

social intercourse with our officers and soldiers Suits of secession grey are gradually giving way to other hues, and the ladies beginning to Prequent the streets on business and pleasure Dr. William Alexander, an eminent physician and unflinding Unionist, died at his country residence in this vicinity law month. His so resterday returned home from Charlottesville College, deeply imbued with secretion, and has been sent to Washington. Hundreds of contrabands are arriving from

the country. The course adopted with regard to them is all they have been employed by so cession authorities, they are turned over to the division quartermaster, to be employed by the Federal Government; but if proven other wise they are returned to their owners.
On Friday noon, Captain Coles's company of

Maryland cavalry, forly in number, pursued a scout of Ashby's cavalry for two miles between Bunker's Hill and Winchester, when he came upon about a hundred, and forty, of the latter. A skirmleh ensued, lasting an hour, reculting in killing six of Ashby's men, and wounding five a skirmleh ensued, lasting an hour, resulting in killing six of Asby's men, and wounding five this Department to redeem the Teassury notes others. Cole had three man wounded. A section of Matthews' battery came to Coles's superport, when Adjutant Wilkins of General Williams's ref. had his horse shot nuder him. astan, had his horse shot under him. elt's believed generally at Bunker Hill that the force at Winchester has been greatly reduced, leaving not over three to six thousand men there. Others say that Jackson's force has been strengthened by the regiments from seeburg.

The Occupation of Leesburg by Our Troops Confirmed.

Charlestown, Va., March 9.—The report of ast night, that our forces had occupied Lees. burg, is olicially confirmed. The enemy evacu-ated the town on Friday morning, taking all their supplies and baggage to Middleburg, but Geary occupied the town unresisted vesterds morning, capturing considerable property ac-credited to the rebel army. All quiet on our frontiers lost night.

Highly Important from New Mexico.

A Desperate Battle Ten Miles Bouth of Fort Craig.

GREAT LOSS ON BOTH SIDES

Regiment of New Mexicans Bun Away Captain McRae and all His Command Kiffed.

Denoer City, March 7, via Julesburg. March 8.—The following news was received here to-day by military express: A desperate and terrible hattle, lasting all day, took place at Valverde, ten miles south of Port Craig, on the 21st of February. The fight was probably resumed again on the 22d.

Some skirmishing has occurred, and several of our men have been killed by shells thrown from the rebel gunboats when we came within range.

Once officers are confident of an easy and complete victory if the enemy sgunboats are driven away.

It is reported that the enemy are fortifying Savannah, on the Tennessee river.

Some of the rebel anchors left at Columbus have been appropriated to complete the equipment of the U.S. gunboats.

The fight was probably resumed again on the Ten had been within a filled again on the Colombia Michael Savannah the victory.

The fight was probably resumed again on the Port of The Inches is great on both sides.

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The fight was probably resumed again on the Port of The Inches Inche

dg to the Delegate in Congress from Medic has received official advices from territy by to the 17th of February, from appear there could not have is it was appear there could not have a general engagement at the time men-ed in the above dispatch. The intelligence a data a sove dispatch. The intelligence
a distance of over seven hundred miles—perhaps as a mere report. A conflict of pickets, however, is probable. A few
days will determine the truth of the telegraphic

Jeff. Thompson's Expedition.

Si. Louis, March 7.—Reports from Charles-town, Missourr, say that our forces are con-stantly aktraichtes with Jos. Thompson's mec-and three or four of the rebels are being our

Boston, Mary V.—The Union gunbeat Tuser-cors remained near Giaraita, Pebruary 18 She had changed for a spectrum from Algerares to Orange Grove, tringing her within three miles of the steamer Bamter, but still in Span-ish water.

THE PUNERAL OF GEN. LANDER.
Stiem, Mass., March & The funeral of the
ste Gen. Frederick W. Lander, this a florence
was a solerum and imposing overst. Goy, Andrew
and staff were among the attendants.

Letter from B. S. French and Others. Ma Sillman Moores has exhibited to me one stillman Moores has exhibited to me a copy of the Washington Map of the United States, just published by S. Taintor & Co. I have carefully examined it. It is a very beautiful map, and contains upon its face more important information than any map I have seen it seems to me to be worthy of the patronage of every one who desires correct information regarding the United States and the adjacent territory. It is, too, very cheap.

B. B. FRENCH.

Commissioner Public Buildings.

Commissioner Public Buildings We, the undersigned, have also carefully examined, the Washington Map of the United States, and the first states and the first states and the first states are states as a state of the first states are states and the first states are states as a state of the first states are states are states as a state of the first states are states as a state of the first states are states as a state of the first states are states as a state of the first states are states as a st

Academy.

Hon. John F. Potter, M. C., Chairman of Investigating Committee.

Hon. Thabosts Strvisks, M. C., Chairman Committee of Ways and Means.

Lewis Captians, City Postmater.

M. Leonis, M. D. and Dentist.

James M. Lovanna, Supt. Folding Room, House Rep.

Mrs. G. RICHARDS, Principal Union Female

R. G. GREENE, Republican Office.

R. G. GREKKE, Republican Office.
J. R. Dodder, Scouts Reporter National Republican.
J. C. 1 TODDARD, Inventor of Patents.
J. B. UROWN, Capitol Policeman.
SANUEL PHILLIPS.
H. I KISU, Warden City Prisco, Keeper Avenue House.
J. S. KELLOOG, Messenger House Representatives.

J. Wis: WESTFALL, Capital Police.
J. H. HERSEY, Messenger House of Represent-

F. S. STRATTON, Clerk in Patent Office.

There has nothing of an important character transpired to-day.

A FIGHT WITH ASHBY'S CAVALRY.

The map may be procured of Mr. Stillman Moore, No. 365 First street cast, between B and C streets north, Capitol Elli.

All orders and other communications may be addressed to Stillman Moore, Agent, as above, or to Box No. 454, oldy past office, which will be promptly attended to.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ordered, That the War Department will be closed Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays against all other business but that which elates to active military operations in the field.

Saturdays will be devoted to the business of enstors and Representatives.

ster to active

Saturdeys will be devoted to
saturdeys will be devoted to
saturdeys to the business of the public.

Hondays to the business of the public.

Fown M. Starron,

Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL.

DEFARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Jan. 25, 1882.
The Scottelary of State will hereafter roceive members of Congression business on Saturdays, commencing with Saturday, the first of next month. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 1881. gress approved 2d March, 1851.
Interact on Treasury notes of the above la-sues will cease on the 7th day of April next by the terms of those acts respectively. feb 8—tap?

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